

NUMBER 12

Registrar Second Ward.
 W. L. JACOBS,
 Registrar Third Ward.
 JAMES KENDRICK,
 Registrar Fourth Ward.
 H. E. ORR, Jr.,

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1881.

Col. O. H. Blocker is making quite a reputation capturing violators of the Revenue laws in Florida.

We had the pleasure of meeting Judge Thos. Settle a few days ago in Washington. He is looking badly; in fact Florida does not seem to agree with him. We would advise Tom to come back to North Carolina where he has plenty of friends, and at the same time can enjoy good health.

Ex-Senator Hannibal Hamlin, it is said, will accept the position of Collector of the port of Boston, although the commission of the present Collector, Mr. Beard, does not expire for a year. The Collector at New Haven, Mr. Cyrus Northrop, who has been in three times, hopes to be reappointed. His term, as well as that of the Collector at Bridgeport expires this month.

A conference was held on the afternoon of the 12th, of March in Philadelphia, composed of committees of the various noted societies of the city, as well as of the legislature, and the City Councils, to make arrangements for celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, or in other words of the landing of William Penn.

HONOR TO GENERAL HANCOCK.

Not much came out of the presence of the ranking Major-General of the army at the inaugural ceremonies, although nothing was wanting of pleasantries and courtesies as soon as the canvass was over, and there was a general gush of generous good-will to the distinguished soldier, who had been beaten at the polls, although it may be said with truth that he was not much in the habit of being beaten on the field of battle.

It happened that the Manhattan Club conceived the idea of supplementing the honors bestowed on the General at the inauguration, and invited Gen. McClellan, General Gordon, Sam. Randall, and about 175 others. And Mr. A. J. Vanderpool, the President of the Club, at the proper postprandial period of the dinner delivered an address complimentary to Gen. Hancock, and to such presence as Fitz John Porter, Abram S. Hewitt, Sunset Cox, Ben. Wood, et al. Mr. Vanderpool, there being no set toasts, expressed the opinion that no introduction was needed after Cherubusco, the deeds of the Fifth Army Corps, and what he was pleased to denigrate the enthusiastic reception at the inauguration ceremonies, announced Gen. Hancock. The *verbalis* report runs thus:

General Hancock on rising was most enthusiastically greeted. His remarks were as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen who have assembled here to-night to do me honor! I am no doubt called upon mainly in consequence of the position I held in the recent canvass for the Presidency. I regard my connection with that subject as practically closed. I, however, maintain the principles which I held when I accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, and believing, as I do, that the enforcement of those principles would promote the welfare of our whole country, I hope to see them prevail at some future time. Their success must rest with the Jeffersonian Democratic party which is so fully and ably represented here to-night. [Applause.] To you I commend the preservation of that true Republicanism on which our fathers founded the institutions which have made us so great among the nations of the earth. [Applause.]

I shall only say in relation to the political campaign of 1880, that I have no fault to find with the behavior of my friends, and nothing to retract or modify, concerning mere acts or words. I thank you, gentlemen, most heartily for the honor and pleasure you have conferred upon me by this entertainment. [Great applause.]

At this point President Vanderpool explained that ex-Speaker Randall was absent on account of his "aristocratic affliction," and introduced Augustus Schell, who said he believed that Tilden ought to have taken the oath of office in March 1877, and Hancock in March 1881, because they both had a majority vote, whereas Hayes and Garfield had minority votes. McClellan came next. He talked better than he fought. He said he had the honor to be the "oldest living defeated" Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Speaking generally Horatio Seymour was his son. Mr. Tilden was his grandson, and his "gallant friend and comrade, who is opposite me is my great-grand-son. [Laughter and cheers.] I may well be proud of heading such a distinguished line. [Renewed laughter.] It may seem cruel and unnatural but I am glad to hope, and do believe that I have attained the somewhat difficult end of seeing the last of my line. I hope my friend Hancock is, for many years to come the last defeated Democratic candidate."

After this it was in vain that they read a letter from Thurlow Weed, and that Oondot, Judge Brady and Gov. Donohoe, labored heavily like three ships in a walloping sea, and that topographical Gordon saved the air and that even Sunset Cox sounded his silver trumpet in the hours of wine, jollification and gloomy midnight.

CITY ELECTION.

The election of Aldermen of this city takes place the 4th Thursday in present month. And who they shall be is giving our Democratic friends considerable trouble. Out of the 300 Democratic voters in the Fourth Ward we know of but one who does not want the office, and it being such a remarkable case that there should be a Democrat who do not want office, we claim the right to publish his name. Not out of any disrespect to him, for we had every great admiration for him before, but he has added a hundred per cent to our admiration for him, from the fact that he will not accept of Aldermanic honors. Captain David Murchison is at the head of the celebrated houses of Marchessault & Williams, doing business in New York, Wilmington, Fayetteville and half a dozen other places. His business is so great that the honors looming up before him as an Alderman of the city of Wilmington has no inducements. But there is one matter that Capt. M. has not considered, which we believe will cause him to reconsider his decision when we call his attention to it, namely: That of sitting around the board that Captain Charles D. Myers has adorned. And we understand our friend Charley is making tremendous efforts to be re-elected from the Second Ward and should he succeed, as he ought, Capt. M. will regret that he is not a member of the Board of Aldermen.

P. S. Since writing the above our friend Charley has been left.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Four years ago Hon. John Sherman laid down Senatorial Honors to take charge of the financial department of the United States Government. He had made a great name as Senator from the great State of Ohio, but President Hayes, who was just entering his term as President, wanted a man of ability to take hold of the Treasury Department. It had been for many years badly managed, and it was all important to Mr. Hayes's administration to have a change in that respect, therefore he made the demand on Senator Sherman, which was acceded to. At that time it took \$1.25 in greenbacks to buy \$1.00 in gold; bonds drawing 6 per cent interest only brought par. In two years Mr. Sherman brought greenbacks on a par with gold, and he refunded about \$500,000,000 of United States bonds, drawing 6 per cent interest with bonds drawing 4 per cent interest and sold most of the said 4 per cent bonds at a premium. He left the Treasury Department with the best record of any man that has ever held the position. But before his time is out as Secretary of the Treasury his own State demanded his services again in the United States Senate, and on information that he would accept the place, he was nominated by the Republican caucus unanimously. The complement was very great, but was entirely deserved by Mr. Sherman. He goes from the Senate to the Treasury Department, and then from the Treasury Department back to the Senate after four years absence. Mr. Sherman is very justly looked upon to-day as the greatest living statesman on the American continent.

SENATOR RANSOM.

The citizens of North Carolina have been fortunate indeed in having so able a man in the Senate as Senator Matt. W. Ransom is. He has again shown his ability and usefulness by the very handsome appropriation obtained for North Carolina rivers and harbors, by Congress, at the last session. The Engineers only asked for \$30,000 for the Cape Fear harbor improvements, and Ransom got \$140,000, which places the Wilmingtonians under additional obligations to this ever faithful Senator. He did not stop there, but he got \$330,000 for this state alone. This amount is to continue the works now going on, and to commence other needed improvements. The amount of money above speaks volumes for Senator Ransom, and should he do no more he has already enough to his credit to keep Tom Jarvis, who by means of fraud subscribes himself Governor of North Carolina, from ever being Senator. We say, without fear of contradiction, that M. W. Ransom has made the most useful Senator the Democratic party could possibly have selected from their ranks. And we hope the citizens of this city, without regard to party, will have a public meeting and pass suitable resolutions thanking Hon. M. W. Ransom for his faithfulness to our interests.

ANOTHER INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

It was telegraphed broadcast on Tuesday morning last that the Republican member of the Legislature from Dare county had been arrested for larceny as he was in the act of leaving the city of Raleigh for his home. It turns out just as every Republican expected—it was a job put up to disgrace a Republican, and bring odium on the party which Mr. Simpson, the accused member, belonged. He went before a Democratic official the Mayor of the city of Raleigh, and was discharged for want of evidence sufficient to bind him over to court for trial. And such are the methods practiced by the Democrats of the south to bring disgrace upon members of the Republican party.

MAHONE SCORES HILL.

THE GEORGIA SENATOR SQUEEZED.

After Doing Nearly All the Talking in the Senate, He Is "Set Down Upon" by the Virginia Readjuster—Mahone's Speech.

[From the National Republican.]

Mr. Mahone, who occupied a seat on the Republican side, advanced to the edge of the area fronting the Clerk's desk, when Mr. Hill had finished, and proceeded to reply to him. That gentleman, he said, had manifestly engaged in an effort to disclose his (Mr. Mahone's) position on this floor.

Mr. Hill—I do not know what your position is, and how could I disclose it? Mr. Mahone—The gentleman has assumed, not only to be the custodian here of the Democratic party of the Nation, but has tried to assert the right to speak for the constituency which I have the privilege in part of representing here. He has done so without their assent. [Addressing himself directly to Mr. Hill and advancing toward him. I owe you, sir, and I owe those for whom you undertake to speak here, nothing. [Marks of encouragement on the Republican side and in the galleries.] I come here like a Virginian, not to represent the Democracy for which you [Mr. Hill] stand. I come with as proud a claim to represent that people as you to represent the people of Georgia, won on field where I have fought with you and others in the cause of my people and of that section in the late unhappy contest. That contest, thank God is over; and, as one of those engaged in it, and who has not, here or elsewhere, to make an apology for the part he has taken in it, I say that I am not here as a partisan, nor am I here to represent that Democracy which has done so much injury to my section of the country. The gentleman undertook to say what constitutes a Democrat. I hold that I am an infinitely better Democrat than he. [Laughter.] He who stands nominally committed to a full vote, and a fair vote, and an honest ballot, should see that they can be had in the State of Georgia, where

THESE BALLOTS ARE FASHIONABLE.

[Applause.] I serve notice on that gentleman that I intend to be the custodian of my own Democracy. I do not intend to be run by the gentleman's caucus. I am in every sense a free man here, and trust to be able to protect my own rights and to defend those of the people whom I represent; certainly, to take care of my own. I do not intend [again addressing Mr. Hill directly] that you shall undertake to criticize my conduct by innuendoes. I wish the Senator from Georgia to understand just here that the way to deal with me is to deal directly. We want no "motions of discovery" to find out how I am going to vote. [Applause on the floor and galleries, which was reprimanded by the Vice-President.] I regret that so early after my appearance here I should have found it necessary to obtrude any remarks on this body. I would prefer to listen and to learn. But I could not feel content after what has passed to-day, to sit silent. The gentleman [Mr. Hill] by all manner of insinuations, direct and indirect, has sought to discover who the Democrat is that may choose to exercise his right to cast his vote as he pleases, and to differ with the gentleman's cause. He seems to have forgotten that I refused to take part in a caucus which has not only waged war upon me but upon those whom I represent; that has presumed to teach the people of Virginia honesty and true Democracy. Yes, sir, [addressing Mr. Hill] you were duly notified that I took no part or lot in your political machinery, and that I was supremely indifferent to what you did. [Laughter on the Republican side.] You were notified that I should stand on this floor representing, in part, the State of Virginia. Certainly the Legislature which elected me did not require me to state that I was either a Democrat or anything else. I suppose that the gentleman [Mr. Hill] could not get here from Georgia unless he said that he was a Democrat anyhow. [Applause and laughter.] I came here without being required to state

TO MY PEOPLE WHAT AM.

They were all willing to trust me. I was elected by the people, not by the Legislature, for it was an issue in the canvass, and no man was elected to the Legislature by the party which I am identified with who was not instructed to vote for me for the Senate. The gentleman has been chosen all round this Chamber to see if he cannot find a partner somewhere. He has been looking around, occasionally referring to another Senator to know exactly who that Senator was who had the gallinies and the boldness to assert his opinions in this Chamber free from the dictation of a Democratic caucus. I want that gentleman to know, henceforth and forever, that here is a man who dares stand here and defend his right against you and caucus. [Loud applause.]

HILL AGAIN ON THE FLOOR.

Mr. Hill again took the floor. He hoped that no one imagined he intended to make any personal reply to

the remarkable exhibition which the Senator from Virginia in making his speech, and making it upon him unless he was the one man who had been elected as a Democrat and was not going to vote with the party. He had never seen that gentleman till a few days since, and had not the slightest feeling toward him. He could only understand the gentleman on the principle that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] He had not mentioned the Senator's name or State. He had only asked who the Democrat was that was expected to vote with the Republican, and to his astonishment, the Senator from Virginia said that he was the man. He had not said anything offensive to the people of Virginia, but he had said that the people of no section of the country would tolerate treachery. He had said that there were thirty-eight Senators who had been elected as Democrats. Did the gentleman deny it? Would he say that he was not elected as a Democrat? He said he was not required to state that he was a Democrat, and in the next breath he said that he was a better Democrat than himself (Mr. Hill) [Addressing himself to the Republicans.] I commend him to you. Take good care of him. Nurse him well. [Laughter.] How do you like to have among you a worse Democrat than I am?

Mr. Conkling—On no; not a worse, a better.

Mr. Hill [scornfully]—Oh, a better. Then my friend from New York [Mr. Conkling] is a better Democrat than I am.

Mr. Logan—He could not well be a worse one. [Laughter.] Mr. Hill—Never before has there been such an exhibition in the Senate, where a gentleman shows his Democracy by going over to the Republican side. She needs no defense. She has given to the country and the world and humanity some of the proudest names in history. She holds in her bosom to-day the ashes of the noblest and greatest men that ever illustrated the glories of any country. And I say to the Senator from Virginia that neither Jefferson, nor Madison, nor Henry, nor Washington, nor Lee, nor Tucker, nor any of the long list of great men whom she has produced, ever accepted a commission to represent one party and came here and represented another. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Mahone [who had returned to his seat on the Republican side]—Do I understand you correctly as saying that I accepted a commission from one party and came here to vote for another party?

Mr. Hill—I understand that you were elected as a Democrat.

Mr. Mahone [impatiently]—Answer the question.

Mr. Hill [with provoking coolness]—I say that you were elected as a Democrat, and accepted your commission as Democrat.

Mr. Mahone [persistently]—You said that I accepted a commission from one party, and came here to represent another party.

Mr. Hill [impatiently]—I said that that was the case you, as you are with the Republicans. You have not done it yet, and I say you will not do it.

Mr. Mahone [impatiently]—I want to say (if it is not out of order here) that if the gentleman undertakes to make a statement, his statement is unwarranted and untrue.

Mr. Hill [composedly]—Was not the gentleman acting with the Democratic party, and was he not elected to this body as a Democrat? [With a fiercer tone.] Answer that.

Mr. Mahone—Quickly, sir, quickly. I was elected as a Readjuster. Do you know what Readjusters are? [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Hill—I understand that there are in Virginia "readjusting" Democrats and "debt-paying" Democrats, but as I understand, they are both Democrats. We have nothing to do here with that issue. The question of the debt is a debt to be paid, and it is in this chamber. I ask the Senator again, was he not elected to this national body as a member of the national Democratic party?

Mr. Mahone—No. Are you answered now?

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "As the Emperor was returning from a parade in Michel-mance, about 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Emperor's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Emperor was unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet shattering both legs below the knee, and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Emperor was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured."

A Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says the Imperial carriage was attacked on the Alexander-Nevo canal, opposite the Imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning with Grand Duke Michael from the Michael Palace in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage destroying the back part of it. The Emperor and his brother alighted and were unhurt. The assassin on being seized by the police, drew a revolver, but he was prevented from firing it. A second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Emperor's feet, its explosion shattering both legs. The Emperor fell crying for help. Col. Derjagin, though himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the Winter Palace to Col. Derjagin's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the Palace, but were kept back by troops of Cossacks. The Imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. A council of state was immediately convened. All places of public resort were closed.

COLOGNE, March 13.—The Gazette's St. Petersburg dispatch says: "Two of the assassins of the Emperor were immediately arrested. The places of the gas lamps in the Michael Gardens, beside the canal, were broken in pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards were thrown around the scene of the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds, and the utmost sympathy for the Imperial family is everywhere expressed. The bells of the principal churches are tolling."

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The following Imperial manifesto has been promulgated: "We, by the grace of God, Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty, in His inscrutable will, to visit it Russia with heavy blows of fate, and to call her benefactor, Emperor Alexander II. to Himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who, had repeatedly sought his precious life and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of the greatness and the promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence, and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father."

"We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers—the throne of the Russian Empire—and the Czar and Grand Duke of Finland inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with a firm reliance upon His Almighty help. May He bless our work to the welfare of our beloved fatherland and may He guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects."

"In repeating before Almighty God, the sacred vow made by our forefathers, to devote according to the testament of our forefathers, the whole of our life to the care of the welfare and honor of the Russian Empire, and our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty, their prayers with ours, and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to our successors, his Imperial Highness Alexander, Grand Duke, Nicholas Alexandrovich."

"Given at St. Petersburg, A. D. 1881, and the first year of our reign."

LONDON, March 14.—The Agency Russ, of St. Petersburg, says the Grand Duke Michael was driving behind the Emperor's sleigh, with Col. Derjagin. The second bomb thrown was not arrested, but disappeared in the crowd. The troops have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor, and the Emperor has been crowned.

"The following bulletin published at 3 o'clock P. M., stated that both legs were broken below the knee, the lower part of the body was seriously injured, and the left arm was torn from its socket. Grand Duke Michael was not hurt. The assassins were disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has since been confined to bed."

All of the army officers have been ordered to remain in the barracks. The council of the Empire, under the presidency of the Czar, was still sitting at midnight. A manifesto will be published to-day.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The Imperial family to-day swore allegiance to Alexander III. The court officials will swear their allegiance at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Nebo* states that the Emperor was arrested yesterday, has confessed that he threw the first bomb, but denied all knowledge of the person who threw the second. In addition to the revelation which the prisoners attempted to use, a dagger was found on him. The name he gave is believed to be false.

The *Golos* states that the prisoner is 31 years of age and a native of Borovitch, in the government of Mogorod, Russia. He threw the first bomb, has been a student during two years at the Mining Academy. The second bomb-thrower has been arrested. He is also a young man.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—During the night Cossack, and a civilian who declined to give his name, died from injuries received by the bursting of the bomb. Altogether twenty persons were more or less injured, thirteen of whom are in the hospital. The whole city is in deep mourning.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

President Garfield could not have made an appointment to the Cabinet that would have met with such hearty approval at the south as the selection he made in choosing Robert T. Lincoln as Secretary of War. Every Union man in the south loves the name of Lincoln, and the very great reverence they have for that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, causes the son to be loved and respected by them. Robert T. Lincoln is now, it is true, loved by us because he is the son of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr to the Union cause, but we all confidently look forward to the time when we shall love and admire him for his own great deeds for the American Union.

The colored people of the United States, and particularly of the south, fairly worship the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and they are naturally enthusiastic over Robert T. Lincoln's appointment to the War Department, and they expect great things of him. And we hope, as every lover of equal rights does, that Mr. Lincoln will give some attention to this all-important question, and aid as far as his influence in the Cabinet goes toward giving the colored people their rights in full as well as in right and uphold the cause of the Union of states.

Respectfully, E. B. DRAKE.

Statesville, N. C., March 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

A room in a Room in the Treasury Department.

The position of Appointment Clerk is one of the most difficult offices to fill connected with the Treasury Department, notwithstanding that fact, Col. Geo. N. Langhorne, a soldier of the Federal Army, who lost an arm in defense of the Union cause at Plymouth, N. C., in 1863, performs the duty with great satisfaction to all. The article clipped from the *National Republican* gives some of the annoyances of that office:

Just now there is one room in the Treasury Department of special interest, and an hour spent there during the morning watch in the greatest stream of office-seekers which reveals the funny as well as the disagreeable side of the position of appointment clerk. The floor is covered with a rich velvet carpet, of Egyptian design; between the windows a mirror, a carved walnut frame, reaches from floor to ceiling; heavy dark blue curtains shade the windows and partially shut out the beautiful view of the Potomac River and the hills of Virginia. At a large desk in the middle of the room is seated Major Langhorne, who gives a patient hearing to each one in turn. Some are dismissed with instructions to call again, and some are forced to repeat the same old story, "no vacancies."

A SMILING, ROBUST COLORED INDIVIDUAL approaches, and handing a letter to Major Langhorne, requests him to read it. After doing so he returns to the hopeful, smiling face with the question, "what do you want?" and the reply comes back, "O, anything you choose to give me," evidently thinking all that is required is to wait up to the public crib and receive his share. I do not want a clerkship, sir, I—would like to be a messenger. He is told to make out his application, and he moves out to make way for a slight female who enters with a letter, whom we see face and embarrassed air appeal to the sympathy of every one. Her hands are filled with letters and testimonials, which she thinks are sufficient in importance to open the way immediately to her appointment, but she is told to call again; the papers will be filed, and when there is a vacancy she may be considered. She leaves with a disappointed air, and a sigh comes floating back as the door is closed.

A HONORARY YOUNG MAN, JAMES KENT, who is willing and anxious to serve his country in any capacity that will pay \$1,200 a year and upward. He has labored faithfully during the campaign; he voted early and often, and there should be some recognition of his services. But the papers will be filed, the papers will be filed, and when a vacancy occurs his case will receive attention. And so it goes on, day after day, until one wonders if there are any resources outside of Government positions. One-half of the energy devoted to securing endorsements and following up applications, if devoted to some calling outside, would in the end prove twice as remunerative and far more independent than the best position under government.

GENERAL MAHONE'S POSITION.

What the Two Leading Dailies of Richmond Say About It.

RICHMOND, VA., March 16.—The *Rich* (Mahone) organ contains the following: "It was a striking scene in the Senate—an historical drama indeed—in which the great Virginia was the central figure, and well did he act his part; even his enemies must acknowledge that he was equal to the occasion, and that he snatched new laurels from the very circumstances prepared to humiliate or to degrade him. Rising to the height of the emergency, he bravely and grandly presented his mind as one far above mere partisan ties and partisan aims. With a few scornful of the party and sectional bias wielded by the Georgian blunder-bus he reminded that whippersnapper that he was not elected as a Democrat."

BUT AS A READJUSTER.

He had been chosen to represent liberal and Readjuster Virginia against the marshaled and combined influences of both parties, their allies and their machines, in a grand contest, in which the great Virginia was to put the ball of the revolution in motion, and share his immortality as the great Virginian who dared to take the first step to the pacification and reunion of the country."

The *Dispatch*, in its leading article, will contain the following allusion to General Mahone's position as defined by himself Monday in the Senate: "The Regular Democratic of Virginia will hereafter have no reason for regarding General Mahone as a traitor. The Petersburg convention of Monday was enlightened and encouraged by a telegram from William D. Cameron, announcing that he had voted with the Republicans. A majority—a large majority, we suppose—of the negroes in attendance upon that convention openly and exultingly avowed it to be their purpose to elect, with the *Readjuster*, the State election, and to leave of their CONFIDENCE IN MAHONE."

"Gradually our Democratic friends who have stayed off into the Readjuster party will become Republicans. That is the trend of the times. The people of Virginia will not follow General Mahone even into a temporary alliance with the Republican party. His claim that he is an 'independent' will not win as he claims will be so soon as a claim that he has the right to use with the Republican party. It has not yet been made perfectly clear what the issues are to be in the gubernatorial election of this year. Enough has been said by our opponents to make it a contest that he has the right to use with the Republican party. The negroes have entirely different objects in view."

and Mahone, as he will reflect that he will have a duty to perform in another particular. His father emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves, and now it is left for him, the son, to see, as far as in his power, that they have equal rights with other American citizens, which we assert that they never have enjoyed. Should he perform his duty in this respect, Robert T. Lincoln will be loved by the people of the south for his own greatness, and not from the fact that he is the son of President Lincoln.

SECRETARY LINCOLN CALLED ON BY ILLINOISANS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A number of citizens of Illinois who are in the city made an informal call on the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War. They were introduced by the Hon. John A. Thomas, who had been selected as chairman of the delegation, as follows:

"MR. SECRETARY: These citizens of Illinois, your neighbors and your friends moved out of a common impulse, growing out of gratitude, pride and satisfaction at your selection as one of the chief advisers of our noble Executive, have come, and now tender to you, through us, their heartfelt congratulations. I do not know what respect or honor you have conferred upon me by your selection as chairman and spokesman of this delegation, unless it is that I am the youngest one of the number. But that as it may, as a native of Illinois, I perform the duty with hearty good will. Sir, we, the people of Illinois, are the people throughout the length and breadth of this great land of ours, love and respect you, as well as account of your own splendid personal and political record, as from the fact of your being the son of America's noblest, best and grandest citizen—Abraham Lincoln. Liberty and humanity stand at the grave of the dead father, water the flowers thereon with their tears while hope and anticipation welcome the bright sun of your glorious career, the advent into national affairs of his proud and worthy son. The name you bear is indeed a tower of strength to you. White and black, rich and poor, for their love, loyalty, courage, confidence, and lay them at your feet. Sir, Illinois, through this delegation and through us, hail and congratulates you."

THE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

In reply, Mr. Lincoln said that he was proud to have the congratulations of the citizens of his own state, and would try and make his administration of the Department of War acceptable, not only to the people of the state of Illinois, but to the whole country.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL

was called upon and feelingly alluded to the associations connected with the appointment of Mr. Lincoln as Secretary of War. He congratulated the Secretary and the country that a son of Abraham Lincoln was in all essentials the greatest man America ever produced, and the greatest and grandest man of the age. He had held more heart in the hollow of his hand than any other of the world's philanthropists and deliverers, and his son was canonized by the most sacred recollections. He could not fail to be otherwise than worthy of his lineage, and the grand page in history which had been written by his father's hand. The country felt his selection to fill a Cabinet position was wise, and that no position, however elevated, could be too high for the worthy son of so eminent a patriot.

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

The success of the Republican party in the late canvass, was due to the exertions and means used by Republicans in states other than North Carolina, which secured the inauguration of that great statesman, James A. Garfield, President, and central of the government at least for the ensuing four years, by the party that elected him. That North Carolina was not carried for him, is a matter of deep regret, and implies a question—Did Republicans in this state do their duty? The question may answer itself. More effort, a larger circulation of Republican newspapers among the people, might have produced a different result.

Although successful in the late canvass, it will not do for Republicans now to fold their arms and sit down to enjoy the fruits of their late victory, achieved by others, and not work for the cause more earnestly than ever. This, no good Republican will do, who understands the obligations which he is under to his party, and to the Administration under which he holds his official position. As nature is ever ceaseless in the active forces of her laws, so, also, are parties that can live only by constant work and watchfulness of the vigilance of the opposing party, ever ready to take advantage.

This being so, and the Democratic party not being dead, as some suppose, especially in this state, now is the time to reorganize the Republican forces and to add to the number by reaching the masses of the people through the channel of Republican journals placed in their hands to read. It is for those who hold office and draw pay from the government, to exhibit the extent of their zeal in the cause by aiding to circulate Republican journals among the people, at this opportune period.

The following *Readjuster* journals are published in the state: *American Statesman*; *North Star*, Greensboro; *Republican*, Winston; *Post*, Wilmington; *Star*, Asheville; *Carolinian*, Elizabeth City. The subscription price per year for each of these journals is \$1.50 per annum, which will barely pay for the cost of publishing. Not one of them claims more than expenses for year for each of these journals is \$1.50 per annum, which will barely pay for the cost of publishing. Not one of them claims more than expenses for year for each of these journals is \$1.50 per annum, which will barely pay for the cost of publishing. Not one of them claims more than expenses for year for each of these journals is \$1.50 per annum, which will barely pay for the cost of publishing.

Respectfully, E. B. DRAKE.

Statesville, N. C., March 1881.

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